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TITLE: Method of extracting feature  
image data and method of  
extracting person's face data  
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COUNTRY	FOREIGN-APPL-PRIORITY-DATA:
APPL-DATE	APPL-NO
JP	3-118746
1991	May 23,
JP	3-321596
5, 1991	December
JP	3-328997
12, 1991	December
JP	3-328998
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----- KWIC -----

Brief Summary Text - BSTX (44):

Even if data can be extracted by excluding data  
for flesh-color portions of  
ground and trunk of trees or portions similar to  
flesh color, an image for a

resort or pool includes many regions with the same **color as a face in which much skin** is exposed around the face and the regions around the face may be combined with the face region. Also there are some portraits in which a person rests his chin. In this case, images with the same color as the face are combined with the face region. Therefore, to **extract the face region** from the feature of the colors of the color original image, only the face **region cannot be extracted but combined regions with the same color as the face are extracted.** Thus, it is difficult to automatically extract the density data only for the face.

Detailed Description Text - DETX (113):

The similarity between the core picture element and the picture element to be unified is judged by the number of and hue and saturation values of the picture elements included in the small mountains (cross sections) of the two-dimensional histogram corresponding to the core picture elements Z. For example, the degree of similarity can be judged by the T-value obtained through the T-test of the expression (17) shown below. The degree of similarity between the picture element to be unified and the mountain corresponding to the core picture element increases as the T-value obtained through the T-test decreases. Therefore, it is preferable to unify picture elements with a mountain having smaller T-value. It is also possible to obtain the degree of

similarity by other method without using the T-test. For example, comparison with the picture element to be unified can be made through statistical processing in accordance with the average value of hue and saturation values of the picture element corresponding to each mountain, the shape (distribution of two-dimensional histogram) of each mountain, the number of picture elements of each mountain. ##EQU16## Where, N: Number of picture elements corresponding to cut-out mountains